

to be in great distress owing to some official mismanagement in not furnishing them with the necessary supplies until the crops in their new settlement are ripe. The people of Melbourne propose to send them provisions and assistance.

The vessel of the House good, and the demand for the quarter has been discovered, and old ones may continue productive. The amount shipped in 1866 up to Nov. 12, from Melbourne, amounted to 2,488,943 ounces, or 103 tons 13 cwt. 2 gr. 3 lb. 7 oz., valued at \$2,562,978. The Morning Light, mail packet, which sailed for Liverpool on the 13th ult. at 10 o'clock, carried the Commodore in the Order of the Council permitting foreign vessels to engage in coasting voyages between one port of Victoria and another.

PERU.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The revolutionary movement still continues and draws nearer the goal, the possession of the vessel of the Government, a great advantage over the Government, in being able to move his forces from point to point. On the 31st of October the steamer Apurimac and brigantine Los, bearing the flag of Gen. Vivanco, made their appearance at the harbor of Callao, to the great discomfiture of the inhabitants of the town and the Government. The Commodore in the Apurimac was immediately sent to the French ship Perseverante and the English steamer Tribune, for the purpose of informing the commanders that the object of Vivanco's visit was not to bombard the town but to take possession of the steamer Los.

At half-past one the Commodore Government organ- from which we translate, at half past six in the evening, the steamer Tumbes entered the harbor and took up her position along with the rest of the squadron. At half-past eight the next morning a well armed boat left the steamer Apurimac and approached the Los, but returned again without attempting to land. At half-past nine, two boats from the steamer ship took possession of the Peruvian ship Catalina, laden with charcoal (dried beef), anchoring her near the rest of the fleet. The schooner Hector entered the harbor about the same hour, and was also taken possession of. At four o'clock the Los got up steam, and the seven boats filled with armed men, entered the bay to windward, with the intention of taking possession of the ship Antonio Terry, which was anchored about a mile and a half from the mole. The boat's crew then boarded the Terry and made preparations to lift her anchor. In the mean time General Castilla, who was watching the operation, ordered the batteries of the Peruvian ship to open fire. The Terry immediately returned, seeing that they were exposed to the fire of the Castilla, and the cannons on the mole. The firing continued for half an hour on both sides, and resulted in five of the revolutionary party being killed and several wounded. The Government forces suffered no damage.

Many balls and shells from the Los fell in the bay, but did no material injury. Some fell about the railroad station and others on the Playa de la Pampa. A splinter of a shell from the Los fell in the steamer boat, and a ball from the Terry struck the ship. The Terry was injured by the firing from the mole. In the Terry were 500 Chilianen. The Peruvian ship Antonio Terry, American bark Javiera, British bark Brancome, a French ship and others were also slightly injured. The Apurimac remained quiet spectators. The same evening the Tumbes left the port, and nothing further occurred that day. On the 3d nothing of importance took place. By order of Gen. Castilla the vessels in port moved from their anchorage, and the ships of the revolutionary party also changed position, approaching near to the Island of San Lorenzo.

Previous to the events just narrated on the 28th the Apurimac, Los and Tumbes had been to the Chincha Islands, where, learning that the Icahuacha had sailed, they followed her, and compelled her to return to the Islands. The Government of Callao was notified of the new force appointed, and a circular was sent to the agents and captains of vessels, stating that no change would be made in the mode of conducting business. It is said that the three steamers had 1,200 men on board. Gen. Vivanco issued a circular to the diplomatic agents, stating that he was in possession of the Government of Callao, and that all consulates were to be reopened. President Castilla has issued a decree prohibiting the supply of provisions, &c., to the revolutionists, under penalty of trial by martial law.

On the night of the 7th the Tumbes and Catherine Hayes left Callao harbor with the greater part of the revolutionary force, leaving the Apurimac only in Callao, anchored to leeward of Perseverante. The Tumbes is supposed to have gone to Icahuacha. A Frenchman, named Don Cornac, said to be well connected, and holding a respectable position in society, said a boatman in Callao who refused to take him to the Apurimac. He was engaged in seeing Vivanco, and certain letters were found upon his person when arrested. The most important letter he managed to destroy or secrete. The capture was effected by the boats of the Perseverante, and the Tribune, which landed him over to Callao. The Commodore in the Apurimac, and the Tribune, were also slightly injured. The Apurimac remained quiet spectators. The same evening the Tumbes left the port, and nothing further occurred that day. On the 3d nothing of importance took place. By order of Gen. Castilla the vessels in port moved from their anchorage, and the ships of the revolutionary party also changed position, approaching near to the Island of San Lorenzo.

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A DARING ROBBER'S OPERATIONS.

GARROTTING A LADY AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

A most high-handed and villainous affair occurred at the New York Hotel, Broadway, about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. Mrs. Bates, one of the boarders of that establishment, was sitting quietly alone in her parlor (No. 54) at the time named, when a woman whom she had never seen before, thrust herself unannounced into the room, and without deigning even to notice Mrs. Bates, at once proceeded to force open her trunk with a chair or jimmy which he carried in his pocket.

With as much composure as possible, Mrs. Bates ventured to remonstrate with the villain for thus invading her premises for the purpose of robbing her, whereupon he turned, and seizing the defenseless woman by the throat with one hand, at the same moment thrusting the other over her into her mouth, so that she could not cry for help. Unable to speak or to help herself in the least, Mrs. Bates was held firmly by the throat till she was nearly exhausted, and, in fact, almost suffocated. Having properly subdued his victim, the robber released his grasp, rushed down stairs, and so into the street, before Mrs. Bates recovered herself sufficiently to sound the alarm.

The fellow is described as being dressed in black pants, overcoat and hat, and had a silk scarf about his neck. He was about twenty-four years of age, and had no whiskers or mustache.

The outrage being reported to Capt. Dicks of the Fifteenth Police District, that officer made and is still making diligent efforts to secure the perpetrator of this most infamous outrage.

From another source we learn that Mrs. Bates, who, with her husband, has a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, boudoir, and bedroom on the third story front, was taking some refreshment in the boudoir, which is facing on Broadway; that the robber entered the parlor and proceeded to the bedroom in the rear of the boudoir. The lady hearing the noise, and thinking it was her husband, entered the bedroom, where she perceived the man on his knees, with his back toward her, rifling her trunk, which he had just broken open with a chair, which was lying near him. She ran forward to demand what he was about, when he seized her by the throat and prevented her screaming, by turning black in the face from the effects of the regulation. The chambermaid came to the door at that moment, and stood for some two or three minutes without saying anything, thinking, as she has since said, that it was a simple quarrel between husband and wife; but when the ruffian perceived her flung the lady from him on the floor, and running down the back stairs, escaped. Mrs. Bates screamed as loud as she could and gave the alarm, but the thief had made good his escape. When her friends came up, Mrs. Bates's neck was stained with blood, and it was at first supposed that he had choked her in such a manner as to cause her to bleed, but it appears that he had cut her from the man's own hand, which he had cut with the chair, while breaking open the trunk. No property was taken. The same fellow was seen a short time later, by the chambermaid, to enter another parlor (Mr. Collins's) with a pass key, but when spoken to by her, made an excuse that he was only looking for some paper, and the chambermaid having no suspicion gave her the key. We also learn that an attempt was made to rob Mr. Ludlow of Westchester, who boards in the same hotel, and has come on the first floor; but per-

ceiving Mr. Ludlow's wife and children, the thief made a plausible excuse and retired. Mrs. Bates is from Boston, and has been at the New York Hotel for three or four weeks, intending to pass the winter. When the robber to attack was her hearing of the bells and calling loud for a servant. He attempted to choke her in order to stop her outcry.

ANOTHER WOMAN GARROTTED AND ROBBED.—On Thursday evening the wife of a police officer was passing through Forsyth street, just as it was getting dark, when she was attacked by a fellow who choked her so that she could not give an alarm, and then robbed her of \$2. After which he fled. The case was not officially reported, and the name of the lady was not ascertained.

FIRE.

FIRE IN BROAD STREET—LOSS OVER \$20,000—TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

About 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the large building, Nos. 25 and 26 Broad street, extending through to No. 63 Exchange place, occupied as follows on the various floors: Cyrus, Cleveland & Co., fishers and packers; W. A. White, office for sale of American wools; A. T. Dreyer, dealer in dry goods and tobacco; Hugo & Wallace, California merchants (office); Peterson & Banjan, Mexican trade (office), and E. Zachrisson. The fire was first discovered on the third floor, but it is not definitely known in whose premises it originated. Before the discovery and alarm, the fire had made such headway that all attempts on the part of the firemen to extinguish it proved unavailing, and both buildings were totally destroyed.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—The loss of Messrs. Cleveland & Co. is about \$15,000. Insured for \$20,000 in the following Insurance Companies: Williamsburgh City, \$5,000; Mechanics and Traders, \$5,000; Merchants, \$5,000; (office of Brooklyn), \$5,000; Columbia, \$5,000; (known), \$5,000; Brooklyn & River, \$5,000; Total, \$30,000.

W. A. White loses about \$2,000. No insurance. A. T. Dreyer sustained about \$200 damage. Insured for \$10,000 in Knickerbocker and Howard Insurance Companies, \$5,000 each.

Aggregate loss of Hugo & Wallace, and other occupying office, about \$1,000. The buildings were owned by Frederick Prime and are a total loss. They were valued at \$15,000. Insured as follows: Washington Insurance Company, \$5,000; Eagle, \$7,500; Franklin of Philadelphia, \$2,500.

The building No. 24 Broad street, occupied by J. G. Dale, dealer in domestic dry goods, and A. B. Treasler, narrowly escaped destruction.

Mr. Dale sustained damage by water to the amount of \$5,000. Insured as follows:

City, \$5,000; Manhattan, \$5,000; Eagle, \$5,000; Broadway, \$5,000; Knickerbocker, \$5,000; Home, \$5,000; New York, \$5,000; Amsterdam, \$5,000; Robinson, \$5,000; National, \$5,000; Charter Oak of Hartford, \$5,000; Howard, \$5,000; Total, \$100,000.

The Commonwealth has an insurance of \$100 on office furniture.

Damage to the stock of A. B. Treasler, \$10,000—insured as follows: Home Insurance Company, \$5,000; Monarch of London, \$5,000; and Liverpool of London, \$5,000.

Some dry goods stored in Nos. 22 and 24 New street were damaged by water to the amount of \$500. About a year since Cleveland & Co. were burned out in Beaver street, the fire at that time originating in the finishing room.

The matter will undergo a thorough investigation by the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 361 Front street, kept as a storage warehouse by H. M. Whitmore & Co. The firemen were early on the ground and soon extinguished the flames. From an examination of the premises, the fire appears to have originated among some cotton stored on the fourth floor, which was put in on Thursday evening. Damage to the cotton, \$2,000. It is owned by B. J. Howland, and insured in Boston Companies, the names of which we did not learn. A quantity of rice in the building, owned by Richardson & Co., was considerably damaged by water. Insured for \$1,000 in the City Insurance Company. The building, owned by E. Jones, is damaged to the amount of \$300. Insured.

Men were at work about the building late on the previous evening, and the fire was no doubt caused by their carelessness.

THE BLECKER STREET FIRE.

During the past two days men have been busy clearing away the ruins of the Blecker street fire, in hopes of recovering the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Bosch, who perished in the flames. Up to tonight last night the laborers had not succeeded in discovering the whereabouts of the remains, but it is hoped the bodies of the deceased will be found this morning. At first, it was supposed that they must be in the center part of the building, but nearly all the rubbish has been removed from that portion, and the men are now working their way more to the rear. Some twenty men are constantly kept at work clearing out the rubbish and timber.

FIRE IN NASSAU STREET.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the building No. 61 Nassau street—lower part occupied by Webster Woodman as a paper warehouse, upper part by various parties as offices; but it was soon extinguished by the firemen. The fire originated in the premises of Charles Valkener & Son, importers of watch-glasses, and was occasioned by the carelessness of some one of the parties in leaving hot ashes in a wooden box. Valkener & Son sustained about \$300 damage; insured. The occupants of the various offices sustained considerable damage by water. The building was damaged to the amount of about \$250; insured.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out in Mr. Esler's stable in Gold street on Thursday night. It was discovered by officers of the Fourth District Police, who suppressed the rising flames before much damage was done.

FALSE ALARM.

One of the alarms of fire which was given about 3 1/2 o'clock last night proceeded from the Cooper Institute. The night watchman having kindled a fire in the basement with wet wood, a considerable quantity of smoke issued from the building. Quite an excitement was occasioned in the vicinity, most of those who collected, probably, forgetting that the building is fire-proof.

CITY ITEMS.

BURTON'S.—Mr. Brougham, the funny and famous, will take a benefit to-night, with a varied and humorous programme. He, with Mr. Burton, will appear in the Duality and in the roaring piece of the Siamese Twins. Mr. Brougham will also personate O'Callaghan, in His Last Legs.

WALLACE'S.—MISS HERON'S BENEFIT.—Miss Matilda Heron, who, during three weeks, by playing Calista exclusively every night, has produced an excitement which is, perhaps, without parallel on the English stage of this city, will take a benefit this evening. Every night of this period has witnessed crowded houses, so from public admiration being satiated, we can see no reason, contained in the Manager's exchequer, for changing the piece and going to Medea.

Miss Heron has played Camille twenty times in this city, and if we are rightly informed, some incredible number West and South—between 300 and 400.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The annual Ball of the Light Guard, "Tigers," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season, and was attended by over 4,000 people. The entire stage and parquet was flooded over, forming a grand dancing saloon. The stage was draped to rep-

resent its large supplies, the hangings being of blue, white and gold. At the end of the room was a miniature ramp scene on a disk. In the center was a five-and-a-half inch cannon, and on either side a pyramid of feathers, row of stacked muskets with bayonets fixed to them, and cartridge boxes, belts and caps neatly hung together, and two brass sword-pedestals, mounted, with ball ammunition boxes, rammer and sponges. In the rear of this was a pyramid composed of a variety of ancient and modern arms and armor. The painted forest in the rear lightened the Union, and perfected the appearance of an encampment. In front of these decorations was a gas-fixture, surmounted by the crest of the Company—a hand grasping a hatchet, the inscription, "Light Guard—1857."

The fronts of the balconies were festooned with blue and white bunting, flags and guide-colors. In front of the upper circle was displayed a flag with the emblem of the Company, a "Tiger," and on either side the national standard.

The doors were opened at an early hour, and the company soon after began to arrive, and were received by Capt. Vincent, Lieut. Stetson, McLean, Hart, and Cooper, Sergt. Croley, and privates June, Stagg, Melton and McMurtry.

The boxes and balconies were densely crowded in a little time, and already a large number was on the floor. In the second balcony on either side of the proscenium were Dodworth's bands, a military band of thirty-five pieces, and a dancing band of sixty-five pieces. The floor was under charge of Adair Storms, his aids being Sergt. Tompkins, Corporal Spicer and Dr. Mott.

Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock. Between each set the military band performed marches and selections from operas, for promenade.

At 12 o'clock the members of the Guard, with their invited guests, sat down to a grand supper prepared in the green room of the Academy. Among the guests were Major-General Sandford, Brigadier-General Hall, Brigadier-General Spicer, Gen. Ward Burnett, Gen. Leslie Combs of Ky., Com-General Ward, Lieut. Stone, U. S. N., of the bark Rochester, Lieut. Glenworth of U. S. N., Col. Fairchild of Rochester, and several members of the press.

To various toasts given, Gen. Sandford, Lieut. Stone, Capt. Vincent, Gen. Spicer, Lieut. McLean, and others responded.

The House Committee was composed of Messrs. Bruce, Foote, Latham, Waterbury, Senior, and Bennett, who did themselves great credit in their arrangement of the decorations.

The festivities were kept up until near 4 o'clock, when the ball broke up, and the company retired, highly pleased with the night's entertainments.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Mr. Peter Sinclair, of Edinburgh, Scotland, delivered an address before the Juvenile Temperance Society connected with the Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, on Thursday evening. Dr. Hatfield opened the meeting with prayer, and Dr. Marsh introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Sinclair stated that he had been engaged in the Temperance enterprise since the year 1830, at which time he was but a boy. His principal efforts have been engaged in protecting the young from the evils consequent upon drunkenness, and in preventing them following the unwholesome and infamous example of their parents, thus saving them from all the miseries produced by drunkenness. He spoke of the very encouraging signs of progress which had been manifested throughout Great Britain, and said that in Scotland the Temperance movement was part of the Sunday-school system. He concluded his interesting address by an affectionate appeal to the children: Mr. Sinclair's accent is peculiarly Scottish, but his winning manner and command over the simplest form of speech gives him immediate possession of the little hearts he is seeking to interest. The children of Dr. Hatfield's church will remember for a long time the visit of Mr. Sinclair. The meeting was numerously attended, and all were exceedingly well pleased and highly interested. Mr. Sinclair is now about to commence a tour throughout the Union, with a view to prepare the way for the establishment of an American Juvenile Temperance League.

Mr. Thos. H. Benton recited his lecture on the Union last evening before the Mercantile Library Association in Mr. Chapin's church. During the first hour of the lecture twenty-five hundred persons were present, during the second about three hundred. People were undoubtedly kept away by the unpleasant state of the weather and the threadbare nature of the subject.

The members of the Junior Class of the Free Academy held their exhibition last evening in the Hall of the Faculty of the Academy, and ten or twelve hundred of their friends.

A resolution was adopted in the Board of Aldermen to require the Heads of Departments to report at the commencement of each session of the Common Council the financial condition of their respective Departments, with suggestions in relation to any improvement necessary to be made thereon. A resolution was adopted tendering Senator Broderick of California the use of the Governor's Room in which to receive his friends.

INSULTING SENATORS.—The Democratic majority of the Common Council last night, under suspended rules, put through resolutions to give Mr. Broderick, Senator elect from California, the freedom of the city, and to appoint committees to wait upon him and show him around. A motion to add Senator Gwin was coolly voted down. Another to add Preston King, Senator from this State, was also crushed out. The matter, therefore, is not intended to be respectful to the office, but simply to make the city liable to a bill of five hundred or a thousand dollars which will be incurred by "the boys" in traveling with their distinguished guest. What say the taxpayers?

THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The case of the fillibusters was resumed yesterday noon, before U. S. Commissioner Morrill. The testimony for the prosecution and defense being closed, Mr. Blankman, one of the counsel for defense, summed up, and was followed by Assistant U. S. District Attorney Joachimssen. Mr. J. not having finished his argument at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Commissioner adjourned the case till 10 o'clock a. m. to-day.

From the following table, furnished us by Dr. Bailey, from records at the Military Hospital at Fort Hamilton, it will be seen that the month of January last was the coldest January we have had for at least fifteen years. The records only go back as far as 1842. The probabilities are that it was the coldest month we ever had:

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